A System of Paychecks and Balances: Consequences of Socioeconomic Status on Crime and Fear of Arrest

Research Thesis

Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation *with research distinction* in Criminology in the undergraduate colleges of The Ohio State University

by

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Abstract

This research study aims to examine the relationship between subjective socioeconomic status (SES) rankings of undergraduate students at Ohio State and participation in alcohol-related crimes, as well as perceived fear of arrest for those crimes.

This topic is important to study because it can help us to understand if there are significant variations in alcohol related criminal activity between individuals of different classes, and if an individual's class status is correlated with their apprehension that they may be arrested for their crimes. Understanding how class affects alcohol-related crimes (and crime in general) can help law enforcement to prosecute these crimes more fairly and more effectively. Additionally, understanding the relationship between SES and fear of arrest for alcohol-related crimes amongst college undergrads can inspire future studies to help law enforcement understand the implications of an arrest for an alcohol-related crime on an arrested individual.

While literature on the subject of socioeconomic status and criminal activity/perceived probability of arrest is available, much of the existing data is outdated, not representative of the college population, and conducted abroad, thus not entirely generalizable to our culture of criminal justice in the United States.

Data from this study was collected from 83 Ohio State undergraduate students via an online survey (a copy of which is provided at the end of this research paper), and analyzed using univariate (distribution and summary data) and

bivariate (correlation and chi square) analysis. In conclusion, this study determines that there is no statistically significant relationship between socioeconomic status and crime ($p=0.528$) nor is there a statistically significant relationship between socioeconomic status and fear of arrest ($p=0.543$).

Introduction

The classism of American institutions of criminal law enforcement and prosecution has long been a multi-faceted and far-reaching stain upon our civic fabric, creating partiality and prejudice within a system that should stand for impartial justice. This key concept of classism within our justice system is most notably summarized with the adage "The rich get richer and the poor get prison" (Reiman and Leighton [2001] 2013). Put more directly however is that for the same crimes, the poor are more likely than the well-off to get arrested and, if arrested, more likely to be charged and, if charged, more likely to be convicted" and so on, meeting bias at each stage of the criminal justice process (Reiman, et al. [2001] 2013).

While this bias alone is not something to be taken lightly, when considered in combination with the rates of American mass incarceration, it raises cause for alarm. With nearly 1 in 100 adults in this country currently spending time behind bars and 1 in 31 living under some state or federally mandated condition of control, the fact that our system of prosecuting individuals may be biased affects millions of individuals, families, and communities every day (The PEW Charitable Trust 2008).

This includes our own Ohio State community, the population of my study. By analyzing how class affects our criminal activity (alcohol-related for the purpose of this study) and fear of arrest, this study hopes to open our eyes to the unprosecuted criminal activity of the well off, and the increased fear of arrest for the same crimes on the part of the poor.

It is important to note that this study could not have been successfully completed without other researcher's findings related to my topic, which I have reviewed and built upon in my study. While these studies will be briefly summarized within this section, it is important to note that a reader looking to obtain more detailed information on existing literature surrounding my topic of study should further examine my literature review, contained in the following section.

Generally however, I have used existing literature related to my topic to examine other researcher's findings on the statistical relationship between socioeconomic status and perceived probability of future arrest, and also between alcohol related between socioeconomic status and criminally aggressive or violent behaviors (Richards and Tittle 1982; Zinkiewicz Curtis Meurer and Miller, 2016). Additionally, I looked to previous research in order to build foundational information on the importance of socioeconomic status on participation in criminal activity (Breen, Shakeshaft, Slade, Love, D'Este and Mattic 2011), and socioeconomic status on general patterns of criminal behavior (Dunway, Cullen, Burton and Evans 2000).

While each of these studies provided relevant background information on my topic of study and helpful models for which to base my work, none of these research studies focused specifically on the relationship between socioeconomic status, alcohol-related criminal activity, and perceived probability of arrest for my population of college students. Additionally, some research studies (most notably that of Richards and Tittle) are outdated, and thus, their study may not effectively illuminate the aforementioned relationship for a population in modern day. By focusing particularly on a population of college undergraduates at a public university with a diverse range of socioeconomic statuses amongst those enrolled, my study is much better generalizable to all college students than the previously mentioned literature.

Moreover, while many other studies chose to focus on examining the relationship between socioeconomic status and crime *or* socioeconomic status and fear of arrest, my study hopes to examine the relationship between all three of these variables. My research question surrounding this relationship hopes to examine whether subjective socioeconomic status of undergraduate OSU students correlates with participation in alcohol-related crimes, and/or perceived fear of arrest for these crimes. My hypothesis surrounding this research question is that while socioeconomic status has no affect on the aggregate levels of alcohol-related criminal activity participated in by OSU students, it has an inverse correlation with their perceived probability of arrest. To better envision my interest in these

variables, I have represented my research question visually using the map designated as **Figure 1** in the appendix section of this paper.

In order to answer this research question, I collected data from 83 undergraduate students at Ohio State using a convenience sample distributed through Facebook during July of 2016. It is important to note that this method of sampling collected data utilizing a non-probability and convenience method, with each survey respondent having already been my Facebook friend prior to having been asked to participate in the study. Individuals who volunteered to participate were asked to answer a series of online survey questions with regard to their socioeconomic status, participation and frequency of participation in various alcohol related activities, and their fear of arrest for these behaviors. Survey data was analyzed via the online research software Qualtrics, and further analyzed using the statistical analysis software Stata.

Socioeconomic Status, Alcohol Crimes, and Perceived Fear of Arrest– Literature Review

In order to successfully conduct my sociological research study, it is first necessary to review and build upon previous literature, which will help to inform my hypothesis. To begin, I turned to a comprehensive peer-reviewed journal article centering on socioeconomic status and perceptions of personal arrest probability (Richards et al. 1982). This study looks for correlations between socioeconomic status, participation in various criminal activities, and the self perceived probability

of arrest, and was conducted via a survey of the population aged 15 and older in New Jersey, Iowa, and Oregon.

Based on the analysis of this survey data, the study finds that socioeconomic status, in the aggregate, is inversely correlated with the perceived probability of future arrest. While never inferring causation, the study then goes on to explain the data in the event that a causational relationship exists between the variables. Such explanations are grounded in physical factors, including increased perceived lack of adequate resources experienced by individuals of lower socioeconomic status, psychological factors, including the tendency of socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals to describe themselves as having 'bad luck' and thus overestimate their arrest, and social factors, including the increased knowledge of law breaking within peer groups for individuals of socioeconomic disadvantage (Richards et al. 1982).

These findings address my research question and inform my hypothesis by showing that there is a relationship between an individual's socioeconomic status and their probability of arrest and providing various intersectional sociological explanations to why this relationship may exist. Although the figures can help to inform my own study, there are also numerous shortcomings to the information that cannot be overlooked. For example, one shortcoming to this study is that it examines a variety of crimes involving drug use, but not alcohol specifically. Additionally, while this study included a large population that spanned three states, it contained all individuals aged 15 and over, not specifically undergraduates as my

study aims to gauge. Additionally, while the study was published in 1986, the survey data comes from a 1972 survey, and thus it may be outdated.

A more recent source that also further analyzed the ways in which socioeconomic status may impact criminal behaviors involving alcohol came to a similar conclusion as that which is aforementioned. This study further explores the relationship between social class and general criminal activity amongst adults and was conducted anonymously with the promise of confidentiality from the sociologists involved (Dunway et al. 2000). Participants answered questions about their socioeconomic status and their criminal activity in a survey questionnaire that was mailed to their home. The 15,000 individuals who completed the survey were randomly selected from a population of all midwestern adults with an urban residence aged 18 and older. This population is very similar to the population I will ask to participate in my survey, which made the study of extra salience to my research. The study concludes that class (and subordinate identities that interact with class such as race and gender) do have an effect on criminal behavior. The argument concluded within the paper is that socioeconomic disadvantage may form a "casual nexus that is often conducive to criminal behavior" (Dunway et al. 2000).

The information in this study not only provides important foundational information on the true link between class and criminal activity, but it also provides an exhaustive list of survey questions used to accurately gauge social class. These questions are good examples for my study, and I will look to them as a guideline when crafting my survey. Nonetheless, this study also has numerous shortcomings,

including the fact that it did not ask the participants any questions about their perceived probability of arrest for their criminal behavior. Additionally, the crimes addressed in the survey did not deal exclusively with alcohol, and were asked to a population sample with a wider variance in ages than my study, which aims to target only undergraduate college students.

Moreover, it was important for me to build on the former study by analyzing further literature on individual socioeconomic status as a predictor of alcohol-related crimes. In order to do this, I turned to another study entitled "Demographic Risk Factors for Alcohol-Related Aggression in and Around Licensed Venues" (Zinkiewicz et al. 2016). This study collected data from 697 men and 649 women in the form of a survey. The study concluded that alcohol related aggression could be predicted by an individual's socioeconomic status, with more economically disadvantaged individuals being nearly twice as likely to participate in these aggressive behaviors. (Zinkiewicz et al. 2016). This study addresses my research question further by showing that socioeconomic status is an effective predictor of involvement in criminal alcohol-related aggression.

Nonetheless, the study fails to address if the aggression of the individuals had legal consequences for them, or if they feared legal consequences that could arise from their behavior involving alcohol, which is a major shortcoming. Additionally, this study also fails to recognize factors other than socioeconomic status that could impact alcohol related criminal activity. I will improve upon this study and add knowledge to the topic by expanding the alcohol-related criminal activity beyond

aggression, and asking my participants to report non-violent criminal behavior that is related to alcohol use, and explore studies suggesting alternate indicators of criminal activity aside from socioeconomic status.

In order to explore these alternate indicators, I analyzed a literature source from the peer-reviewed journal article exploring various community characteristics that may predict alcohol related crime (Breen et al. 2011). This article is more recent than the first (published in 2011) and aims to find an association between community characteristics (such as socioeconomic status) and alcohol-related crime. This study was conducted from police data from 20 communities in New South Wales, Australia that was collected over a five-year period from 2001 to 2005. Based on analysis of the data collected from these communities, we see that "The measure of socioeconomic disadvantage accounts for the majority of variance in alcohol-related crime" (Breen et al. 2011). This study (which the authors note is contrary to may other credible studies) also finds that an increase in socioeconomic status (or a decrease in socioeconomic disadvantage, as the authors put it) is correlated with an increase in police involvement with crimes presumed to involve alcohol, and that socioeconomic status is a better predictor of alcohol related criminal activity than other factors (such as proximity to bars).

This study informs my hypothesis because it reaffirms the importance of socioeconomic status on participation in alcohol-related criminal activity. Nonetheless, there are many shortcomings of this study. For one, the study was conducted based on police data, meaning that individuals whose crimes were not

detected by police are not included in the study. Additionally, the study was conducted in on Australian communities, whose law enforcement system is distinct from ours and its classism may show itself differently than in the United States. Lastly, the study infers the use of alcohol in the commission of a crime by declaring crimes completed during common times for alcohol use as alcohol crimes. Since individuals with a high socioeconomic status are more likely to work during low drinking times, the study admits that the influx of more advantaged individuals with police involvement at 'alcohol times' may be confounded with the fact that they have little opportunity to commit crimes during the workday.

While this study highlights the frequency of occurrence of police involvement in alcohol-related crime, the implications of this involvement status as an alcohol user is also important to consider. One of these major implications is reflected in the decision the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual on Mental Health Disorders (DSM) authors to eliminate "more than once gotten arrested" due to alcohol use, or behaviors related to alcohol use as a criterion used to diagnose an individual with 'alcohol abuse' (American Psychiatric Association 2000). This change reflects a consensus from the majority of professionals working in substance misuse and addiction that an alcohol use disorder cannot be diagnosed based off of an individual's arrest for an alcohol-related crime (Hasin O'Brien Auriacombe Borges Bucholz Budnev Compton Crowley Ling Petry and Schuckit 2013). On the other hand, criterion such as an alcohol-related behavior catalyzing a dangerous situation

for the user on more than one occasion during the last year is found to be an effective diagnostic criterion (Saha Chou Grant BF 2006).

This discrepancy address my research question by showing a consciousness from experts on alcohol use that an individual's participation in a dangerous alcohol related activity does not necessarily equate to the arrest of that individual. Although this understanding can help to inform my own study, it must be noted that the DSM and studies which provide rationale and recommendations for it, center on the correct diagnosis of alcohol-use disorders, and not simply alcohol use, as this study aims to gauge. Furthermore, the aforementioned works of Hasin (et al. 2013) and Saha (et al. 2006) center on the finding that arrest due to a dangerous alcohol-related criminal behavior does not necessarily act as a criterion to diagnose an alcohol use disorder, while participation in the dangerous criminal behavior itself can. While these results confirm my hypothesis that individuals participating in alcohol-related criminal activity are not the same as those arrested for these behaviors, it is important to note that this finding is only shown in the study for individuals specifically affected by an alcohol use disorder, and not the general population.

Overall, research and review of existing literature surrounding my topic has helped to broaden my view of my research question, which asks if the subjective socioeconomic status of undergraduate OSU students correlates with participation in alcohol-related crimes, and/or perceived fear of arrest for these crimes. Information provided within this literature also informs my hypothesis that

socioeconomic status has no affect on alcohol-related criminal activity, but is inversely correlated with fear of arrest amongst my study population. Moving forward, I hope to be mindful of the shortcomings of these studies but build on their existing strengths in order to produce a meaningful research project.

Methods And Data

Sample:

For this research project, my study population included all undergraduate students at The Ohio State University during the year 2016. The convenience method of sampling was used to distribute the survey to my peers within this population via the social networking site Facebook during July of 2016. Participation in this study was uncompensated, voluntary, and collected anonymously online to protect the (possibly self-incriminating) responses of my participants. I currently have 1,343 friends who use Facebook, with 616 (45%) of these friends attending Ohio State (according to their online profiles). Since the average Facebook post is viewed by approximately 35% of an individual's Facebook friends (Smith 2013), I know that approximately 470 individuals saw my post, and if 45% of this percentage also attends Ohio State, I can infer that the post was viewed by approximately 212 total undergraduate students. Having collected 83 responses from these 212 individuals, I then conclude that approximately 42% of the individuals within my population who saw the study chose to participate in it. While nearly each survey collected was utilized during the course of this study, one

respondent was removed prior to data analysis. This 16-year-old respondent was removed for neglecting to read that the study was intended only for a population Ohio State undergraduate students, and later commented on my survey post when she realized her mistake, which allowed me to go back and remove her response.

Variables:

After formally defining and surveying my sample population, it becomes necessary to conceptualize and operationalize the variables that will be used to analyze their data. The first important variable utilized in this study is (self-ranked) socioeconomic status. This variable is defined for the purposes of this paper as a measure of an individual's position within the social world based on income. Socioeconomic status will be measured in this paper by gauging the total household income of respondents in an estimate of total dollars earned annually. For the purpose of this study, all respondents indicating a household income of under $30,000 are 'low socioeconomic status', all respondents indicating a household income of $30,000-89,000 a year are 'middle socioeconomic status', and all respondents indicating a household income of over $100,000 a year are considered 'upper socioeconomic status'. These income values were chosen after considering the upper and lower bounds of median income in the state of Ohio (Kane and Kiersz 2015).

The independent variable of socioeconomic status as described above is reliable because income increments are large enough for participants to consistently

approximate their income the same way if they were to be asked the question more than once, but narrow enough that the demographic information contained in their answers still provides specific information about them. Additionally, this variable is valid because for the sake of my survey, yearly income is an accurate way to measure socioeconomic status. In rare cases, an individual who is extraordinarily wealthy might not have any household income (ex: a retired millionaire) and in this case their income (zero dollars per year) would not be an accurate predictor of their elevated socioeconomic status, but it is highly unlikely that this case would occur within my sample.

The second variable utilized in my study is crime. The crimes referenced in this study are all alcohol related, meaning that the criminal behavior itself physically involved alcohol (ex: stealing alcohol from a store) or was committed while the individual was under the influence of alcohol (ex: stealing a miscellaneous item while intoxicated). To determine the number and frequency of alcohol-related crimes, individuals are asked about their participation in ten behaviors regarding alcohol use, including: taking alcohol from a household without permission, taking alcohol from a store, drinking for non-religious purposes underage, being publically intoxicated, using a fake ID for a purpose related to alcohol, purchasing alcohol for someone who is underage, serving alcohol to someone who is underage, committing a nonviolent crime under the influence of alcohol and committing a violent crime under the influence of alcohol.

With regard to each of these behaviors, individuals are asked to rate the frequency of their participation, with selection options including: more than 2x weekly (given a score of 6 points), 1-2x weekly (given a score of 5 points), 1-3x monthly (score = 4 points), 5-11x yearly (score = 3 points), 1-4x yearly (score = 2 points), less than 1x yearly (score = 1 point), and never (score = 0 points). An individual's average point score was calculated based on their involvement and frequency in the aforementioned list of criminal behaviors to create a total point score of 'alcohol-related criminal activity', which can range from a possible total of anywhere from 0 (indicating a minimum amount of alcohol-related crime) to 60 (indicating a maximum amount of alcohol-related crime) points. For this survey, the highest alcohol-related crime score was a 32, while the lowest was 0.

The dependent variable of crime involving alcohol as described above is reliable because individuals are asked to approximate their participation in increments that are large enough that an individual can approximate their same frequency of involvement the same way each time they might be asked increments are large enough for participants to consistently approximate their income the same way if they were to be asked the question more than once, but specific enough that the individual can properly choose which frequency category is the one which applies to them. Additionally, this variable is valid because combining total involvement in a broad spectrum of criminal behaviors involving alcohol is an effective way to measure the variable of alcohol-related crimes committed.

Finally, the third variable utilized in my study is perceived fear of arrest for alcohol-related criminal activity. The definition of this variable is the degree to which an individual worries that their participation in alcohol related behaviors would lead to interactions with law enforcement resulting in arrest. In order to evaluate this fear, survey participants are asked to select the strength to which they agree or disagree with a statements that reads "I fear being arrested for crimes involving alcohol" on a 7 item likert scale ranging from strongly agree (score = 6 points), agree (5 points), somewhat agree (4 points), neither agree nor disagree (3 points), somewhat disagree (2) points, disagree (1 points) and strongly disagree (0 points). Here, a higher point score indicates an increased fear of arrest.

The dependent variable of perceived fear of arrest described above is reliable because individuals are asked to approximate their actual perceived fear of arrest in a way that would allow them to answer the question similarly each time. Additionally, this variable is valid because measuring overall fear of arrest in terms of actual perceived fear of arrest is an effective way to measure the variable.

It is important to conclude this section by noting that additional variables not directly related to my hypothesis were also recorded during the course of this study, including whether or not the individual had friends or family who had been arrested for an alcohol related crime (yes/no), and whether that individual had been previously arrested for an alcohol related crime (yes/no).

Although these variables will not be analyzed in the content of this paper because they do not directly affect with my hypothesis, participants were also asked

to rank their strength of agreement or disagreement with 8 examples of deterrents from criminal activity. This variable score is explained for the purpose of being used for future research. Questions measuring a respondent's strength of deterrents to crime were asked in the survey, including "I don't want a criminal record", "An arrest would disappoint my family", "An arrest would devastate me financially", "I believe I would go to prison if arrested", "I fear being labeled as a 'criminal", "An arrest would disappoint my institution of faith (ex: church)", "An arrest would keep me from achieving my future career goals", and "I would not have adequate social support if I were arrested" were asked to respondents using a 7 item likert scale ranging from strongly agree (score=6 points), agree (5 points), somewhat agree (4 points), neither agree nor disagree (3 points), somewhat disagree (2 points), disagree (1 point) and strongly disagree (0 points).

Using these point totals, strength of deterrence not to commit an alcohol related crime was gauged (with a possible high deterrence score of 48, and a possible low deterrence score of 0). Using this same likert and point scale, a 'precautions to avoid arrest score' was calculated by asking individuals' strength of agreement or disagreement with the statement "I spend time taking precautionary measures to avoid being arrested for crimes involving alcohol", yielding a possible high 'precautions' score of 6 (indicating maximum precautions taken) and a possible low precautions score of 0 (indicating minimum possible precautions taken).

Findings & Discussion

As data and analysis from this research study is presented, please keep in mind the hypotheses and null hypotheses of the study:

Hypothesis (H1) Part 1: SES and Crime:

There is no statistically significant relationship between socioeconomic status and crime score.

Hypothesis (H0) Part 1: SES and Crime:

There is a statistically significant relationship between socioeconomic status and crime score.

Hypothesis (H1) Part 2: SES and Fear:

There is a statistically significant (inverse) relationship between socioeconomic status and fear of arrest.

Hypothesis (H0) Part 2: SES and Fear:

There is not a statistically significant (inverse) relationship between socioeconomic status and fear of arrest.

Main Findings (Bivariate Analysis):

For this research study, the data analysis using correlation and chi square tests yielded useful information in terms of correlations and p-values. For reference, the full data sets for this information are available in the appendix of this paper, but a basic summary is included below for the convenience of the reader.

SES and Crime Score (figure 13)

For individuals of a lower socioeconomic status, the average crime score was ~17.1, for individuals of a middle socioeconomic status, the average crime score was ~17.19, and for individuals of an individual of an upper socioeconomic status, the average crime score was ~17.69. The correlation score for these variables is not strong but some association was indicated (0.0341). Additionally after running a chi square test on these variables, the P value was insignificant (0.528), supporting my null hypothesis and indicating that the relationship between socioeconomic status and crime score observed in my data is likely due to chance. Because of this, I fail to reject my null hypothesis (H0) part 2 that there is no statistically significant relationship between socioeconomic status and alcohol-related crime.

SES and Fear of Arrest (figure 14)

For individuals of a lower socioeconomic status, the average fear of arrest score was ~1.3, for individuals of a middle socioeconomic status, the average fear of arrest score was ~3.03, and for individuals of an upper socioeconomic status, the average fear of arrest was ~3.24. The correlation score for these variables is not strong (0.2421). Additionally after running a chi square test on these variables, the P value was insignificant (0.543), supporting my null hypothesis and indicating that the relationship between socioeconomic status and crime score observed in my data is likely due to chance. Because of

this, I fail to reject my null hypothesis (H0) part 2 that there is no statistically significant inverse relationship between socioeconomic status and fear of arrest.

Additional Bivariate Analysis:

While the data below is not a part of my hypothesis, it is of statistical significance and thus may be of interest to the reader due to the implications it could have on future studies.

SES and Personal Arrest (figure 15)

3 individuals of a lower socioeconomic status (30% for this socioeconomic group) reported having been arrested for an alcohol-related crime, 3 individuals of a middle socioeconomic status (9.68% for this socioeconomic group) reported having been arrested for an alcohol-related crime, and 0 individuals of an upper socioeconomic status (0% for this socioeconomic group) reported having been arrested for an alcohol-related crime. The correlation score for these variables is moderate -0.3576). Additionally after running a chi square test on these variables, the P value was significant (0.004), indicating that the relationship between socioeconomic status and crime score observed in my data is unlikely due to chance.

SES and Arrest of a Friend/Family Member (figure 16)

8 individuals of a lower socioeconomic status (80% of this socioeconomic group) reported knowing that a friend or family member was arrested for an alcohol-related crime, as compared with 21 individuals of a middle socioeconomic status (67.74% of this socioeconomic group), and 15 individuals of an upper socioeconomic status (35% of this socioeconomic group). The correlation score for these variables is moderate (-0.3480). Additionally after running a chi square test on these variables, the P value was significant (0.005), indicating that the relationship between socioeconomic status and crime score observed in my data is unlikely due to chance.

Additional Univariate Analysis:

For this research study, my data analysis yielded useful information in terms of providing descriptive statistics for my key variables. Descriptive statistics for each variable and summary data for all non-nominal variables are provided in the appendix of this paper, with basic summary provided below for the convenience of the reader.

Gender (demographic) (figure 1)

A total of 15 males (~18%) and 68 women (~82%) volunteered to complete the survey. The mode for gender therefore is female.

Age (demographic) (figure 2)

The age of participants ranged from 18-23, with a standard deviation of ~1.282 The average (mean) age of a survey participant was 20 (~20.47). The median age of a survey participant was also 20. The data is dispersed to contain 18 (5 participants), 19 (14 participants), 20 (23 participants), 21 (25 participants), 22 (10 participants), 23 (6 participants). Therefore, the mode is 21.

Race (demographic) (figure 3)

Of my 83 respondents, 73 (mode – 87.95%) identified as white or Caucasian, 5 (6.02%) identified as Asian or Pacific Islander, 2 (2.41%) identified as Hispanic or Latino, 2 (2.41%) identified as other, and 1 (1.20%) identified as black or African American.

Family (Members in Household) (demographic) (figure 4)

Family members in a financial household ranged from 1-6, with a standard deviation of ~1.309. The mode number of members in a family was 4 (30 responses total or 36.14% of all responses) and the mean number of family members in a financial household was~4.08.

Socioeconomic Status (SES) (independent) (figure 5)

10 individuals (~12%) indicated that they were of a lower socioeconomic status, 31 individuals (~37%) indicated that they were of a middle socioeconomic status, and 42 individuals (~51%) of individuals indicated that they were of an upper socioeconomic status. Thus, the median and mode socioeconomic status is 'upper'.

Crime Score (dependent) (figure6)

The mean crime score was ~17.43 among all socioeconomic groups. The minimum crime score was 0 and the maximum crime score was 33, leading to a range of 33. The standard deviation of this variable is ~7.260. The median crime score was 18, and the mode crime score was 21, with 7 total responses indicating that score.

Personal Arrest (dependent) (figure 7)

77 individuals had not been personally arrested for an alcohol related crime (~93%), and 6 individuals had been personally arrested for an alcohol related crime (~7%). The most common response (mode) for this question was then clearly not having been personally arrested (no).

Arrest of a Friend or Family Member (dependent) (figure 8)

39 Individuals (~47%) have not had a friend or family member arrested for a crime involving alcohol, while 44 individuals (~53%) have had a friend or family member arrested for an alcohol related crime. Here, the mode was having had a friend or family member arrested for an alcohol related crime (yes).

Precautions Taken To Avoid Arrest (dependent) (figure 9)

The mean precaution score for my survey sample was 3.59, the median precaution score was 4, and the mode was also 4 (18 responses indicating this score). The standard deviation for this

variable was 1.894. The lowest indicated precautions score was 0 and the highest indicated precautions score was 6, making 6 the range for this variable.

Fear of Arrest (dependent) (figure 10)

The mean fear of arrest was ~2.93 among all socioeconomic groups, and the standard deviation equaled approximately 2.123. The minimum fear score was 0 and the maximum fear score was 6, leading to a range of 6. The median fear score was 3, and mode is 1 (18 responses).

Deterrence from Alcohol-Related Crime (dependent) (figure 11)

The average deterrent score for my survey sample was ~29.27, and the median score value was 29, with the standard deviation for this variable equaling approximately 6.916. The minimum score collected was 11 and the maximum score collected was 42, making my range of scores 31.

Conclusion and Discussion:

Overall, there were some shortcomings to the data I used in my analysis and for the sake of ethical transparency and future research, they must be elucidated and outlined. For one, although my convenience sample was distributed to students within my overall population (undergraduates at Ohio State), only individuals who were already friends with me on Facebook were given the opportunity to

participate. This created certain trends within my data that probably wouldn't exist in a random sample of the entire Ohio State Student population (for example, most of my friends on Facebook are female and so most individuals taking the survey were also female). Additionally, the variable of socioeconomic status in itself has long been regarded within classic sociological theory as containing "a complex of interdependent social and cultural variables" (Merton, 1938).

Due to the intersectional interactions of factors such as gender, citizenship status, and race on an individual's socioeconomic status in the United States, it is impossible for me to totally eliminate the impact that these confounding variables may have had in my study despite clear efforts to isolate the independent variable. This study's failure to fully eliminate presence of variables confounding themselves with socioeconomic class does not permit causation to be determined from the correlations observed within this study.

If I could conduct this study again, I would not use the convenience method of sampling and would instead have sampled my classmates using a stratified random sample, with strata based on socioeconomic status (low, medium, high). I chose to conduct my survey online in order to protect the anonymity of students disclosing the types and frequencies of alcohol-related criminal behaviors they participate in, with the hopes that this anonymity might minimize response-bias and increase accuracy of responses. Without any material or financial incentive to respond, the only way I could manage to college a substantial amount of data for this research study was through social media.

Nonetheless, a stratified random sample would be likely more representative of my target population (the undergraduate student body at OSU) than my sample population that I used (the undergraduate student body at OSU who was already friends with me on Facebook before or during the conduction of the study). Additionally, the ability to stratify my data based on socioeconomic status would be helpful in order to select a random representative population from each socioeconomic group, and to get an equal number of responses from each stratum.

Furthermore, it may also be beneficial to conduct this study with a study population of general adults, as opposed to students at a single university. With a broader population, information on crimes other than simply those that are simply alcohol-related can be more effectively gained, and further conclusions on the correlation between crime, punishment, and socioeconomic status can be drawn.

Nonetheless, I believe that an important consideration which arose from this data is the finding that there is a moderate correlation between an individual's socioeconomic status and likelihood of arrest, while there is no strong independent correlation between an individual's socioeconomic status and their participation in alcohol-related criminal activity. Not only does this finding offer evidence for a classist enforcement of criminal law with relation to alcohol and crime (inviting further study) but it also supports the omission of "recurrent alcohol-related legal problems" as a criterion for an alcohol abuse/dependence disorder from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders (DSM – IV), due to the

fact that class is a factor correlated with likelihood of arrest (American Psychiatric Association 2000).

Moreover, while unrelated to my hypothesis, the data gathered by this study could have helpful practical applications to law enforcement and policymakers looking to eliminate crime within our community. For one, it is a popular belief amongst sociologists today that "immediate determinates of criminal behavior lie in the person-situation complex" (Sutherland and Cressing, 1979). Within this ideological framework explanation of crime, the objective situation surrounding the crime itself provides an opportunity for the commission of the criminal act in question. Although the theory recognizes that ultimately, being the victim of a crime is no one's fault but the offenders, it helps to explain the opportunistic reliance on deviant behaviors (Sutherland et al. 1979). For example, if an individual is attempting to commit a robbery, they may wait for a potential victim in sparsely populated areas with low sight-potential, and various routes for escape rather than a densely populated well-lit area with a single exit. In the same way, if an individual is searching to participate in an alcohol-related criminal behavior, they will likely do so in an environment where they feel most confidently that they will not face negative consequences for their act.

With this opportunity theory of criminal behavior applied to my survey data concerning the types and frequency of alcohol-related criminal activity on campus, policymakers could gain deeper insight into the 'opportunities' to commit alcohol-related crime on campus. For example, the popular admission by survey

participants of being publically intoxicated as an Ohio State student may provide insight that public intoxication is not being policed effectively in our area, and pave the way for more effective enforcement of existing public intoxication law, or new policy to prevent this behavior. Likewise, the more uncommon admission from survey participants of stealing alcohol from a store at Ohio State might suggest to law enforcement and policy officials that this alcohol-related crime is already being effectively policed within our community.

In conjunction with this opportunity-centered theory of crime, it should be noted that the environment in which alcohol is made available to undergraduate students within my sample population of Ohio State students is set to change significantly with the upcoming project (led by OSU's Community Partners) to redevelop 9 acres on High Street, the main road within University District. As a part of this development plan, 5 large campus-area bars (Bernie's Bagels and Deli, Chumley's, Too's Spirits Under High, iBar, and The O Patio and Pub) will be demolished. With this development providing restricted access to alcohol for Ohio State students, it is recommend that this study be repeated to reflect new trends in the types and frequencies of alcohol-related criminal activity in which undergraduate students at OSU participate.

Furthermore, with my sample size containing individuals aged 18-23 and the legal drinking age in the United States being 21 years of age, this survey data could be analyzed to provide potential implications on the study of alcohol-related crimes for an undergraduate population of students where virtually half of individuals may

not legally consume alcohol, while half of them can. The study of alcohol consumption upon a survey population in which nearly half of respondents are nearing (but under) the legal drinking age, whereas half have recently reached the legal drinking age raises questions for further consideration on the effect of peer-relationships on the illegal alcohol consumption of underage individuals.

Based on data which shows that individuals with a peer group who drinks are approximately 30% more likely to engage in drinking (more specifically, binge-drinking), an individual who is not of legal drinking age but has a peer group that is of drinking age and consumes alcohol is significantly more likely to participate in binge drinking (Kreager and Haynie 2011). Not only is this behavior illegal for the under-21 population, but also, binge drinking is correlated with increased with the commission of alcohol-related crime (Richardson and Budd, 2003). Thus, a consideration for the expansion of this study might be to learn more about the strength of peer relationships between an OSU underclassman and upperclassman, and the correlation of these relationships with participation in alcohol-related criminal activity.

Expanding on the finding that an individual's peer group can alter their participation on criminal activity, further research into whether association between an individual of middle/high socioeconomic status with a peer group whose socioeconomic status averages as low overall would have no statistically significant affect on the alcohol-related criminal activity, but increase the probability of arrest for that individual.

In conclusion, this study hoped to examine whether a correlation could be found between subjective socioeconomic status of Ohio State undergraduates, participation in alcohol-related crimes, and/or perceived fear of arrest for these crimes. My original hypothesis surrounding this question was that the dependent variable (socioeconomic status) would have no affect on levels of alcohol-related criminal activity, but be inversely correlated with perceived probability of arrest.

After analyzing my data, failed to reject my null hypotheses that (part 1) socioeconomic status has an affect on levels of alcohol related criminal activity and (part 2) socioeconomic status does not have a statistically significant inverse relationship with fear of arrest. However, this data also determined that socioeconomic status has a moderate and statistically significant inverse correlation with the likelihood of being arrested for an alcohol-related crime, or having a friend or family member who have been arrested for an alcohol related crime.

This finding raises questions for future research in order to determine why low socioeconomic status individuals are more likely to be prosecuted for their behavior or have a friend or family member prosecuted, while high socioeconomic status individuals are the least likely to be prosecuted for their behavior, or have a friend or family member prosecuted. The answer to this question could have major implications for law enforcement in the United States today, and the millions of people in this country with direct involvement in the criminal justice system.

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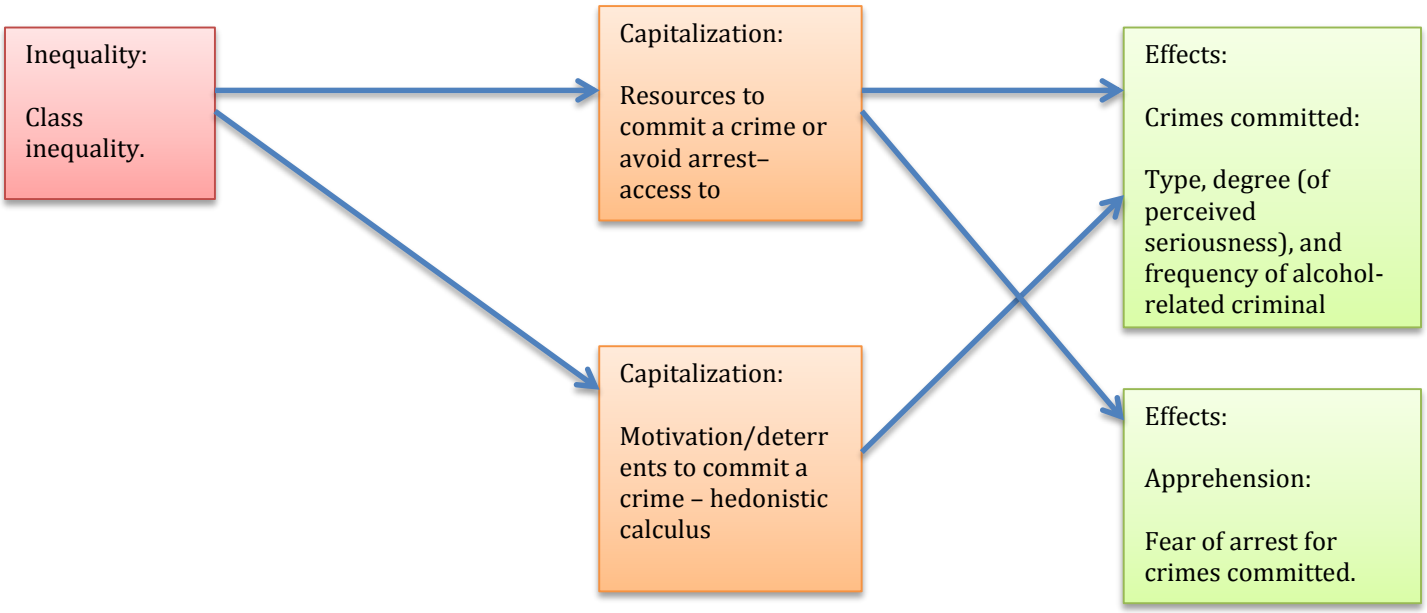
Appendix

Figure 1

Visual Map

Question: Does subjective socioeconomic status of undergraduate OSU students correlate with participation in alcohol-related crimes, and/or perceived fear of arrest for these crimes?



Univariate Analysis:

Table 1

Gender

Distribution Data

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
1	68	81.93	81.93
2	15	18.07	100.00
Total	83	100.00	

Table 2

Age

Distribution Data

Age	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
18	5	6.02	6.02
19	14	16.87	22.89
20	23	27.71	50.60
21	25	30.12	80.72
22	10	12.05	92.77
23	6	7.23	100.00
Total	83	100.00	

Summary Data

Variable	Responses	Mean	Standard Deviation	Min	Max
Age	83	20.46988	1.281552	18	23

Figure 3

Race

Distribution Data

Race	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
White/Caucasian	73	87.95	87.95
Hispanic/Latino	2	2.41	90.36
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	6.02	96.39
Other	2	2.41	96.80
Black/African American	1	1.20	100.00
Total	83	100.00	

Figure 4

Members in Household (Family)

Distribution Data

Family	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	5	6.02	6.02
2	5	6.02	12.05
3	11	13.25	25.30
4	30	36.14	61.45
5	21	25.30	86.75
6	11	13.25	100.00
Total	83	100.00	

Summary Data

Variable	Responses	Mean	Standard Deviation	Min	Max
Members in Household	83	4.084337	1.308554	1	6

Figure 5

SES (Socioeconomic Status) – Dependent Variable

Distribution Data

SES	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
Lower	10	12.05	12.05
Middle	31	37.35	49.40
Upper	42	50.60	100.00
Total	83	100.00	

Figure 6

Crime Score

Distribution Data

Crimes	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0	3	3.61	3.61
2	1	1.20	4.82
3	1	1.20	6.02
4	1	1.20	7.23
8	3	3.61	10.84
10	3	3.61	14.46
11	3	3.61	18.07
12	3	3.61	21.69
13	3	3.61	25.30
14	5	6.02	31.33
15	6	7.23	38.55
16	5	6.02	44.58
17	4	4.82	49.40
18	4	4.82	54.22
19	5	6.02	60.24
20	2	2.41	62.65
21	7	8.43	71.08
22	5	6.02	77.11
23	3	3.61	80.72
24	3	3.61	84.34
25	3	3.61	87.95
26	3	3.61	91.57
27	1	1.20	92.77
28	2	2.41	95.18
30	1	1.20	96.39
32	2	2.41	98.80
33	1	1.20	100.00
Total	83	100.00	

Summary Data

Variable	Responses	Mean	Standard Deviation	Min	Max
Crime Score	83	17.43373	7.260304	0	33

Figure 7

Personal Arrest

Distribution Data

Personal Arrest	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
no	77	92.77	92.77
yes	6	7.23	100.00
Total	83	100.00	

Figure 8

Friend/Family Arrest

Distribution Data

Friend/Family Arrest	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
no	39	46.99	46.99
yes	44	53.01	100.00
Total	83	100.00	

Figure 9

Precaution Score

Distribution Data

Precaution	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0	7	8.43	8.43
1	9	10.84	19.28
2	7	8.43	27.71
3	11	13.25	40.96
4	18	21.69	62.65
5	16	19.28	81.93
6	15	18.07	100.00
Total	83	100.00	

Summary Data

Variable	Responses	Mean	Standard Deviation	Min	Max
Precaution Score	83	3.590361	1.893739	0	6

Figure 10

Fear Score

Distribution Data

Fear	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0	13	15.66	15.66
1	18	21.69	37.35
2	7	8.43	45.78
3	6	7.23	53.01
4	14	16.87	69.88
5	13	15.66	85.54
6	12	14.46	100.00
Total	83	100.00	

Summary Data

Variable	Responses	Mean	Standard Deviation	Min	Max
Fear Score	83	2.927711	2.122947	0	6

Figure 11

Deterrent Score

Distribution Data

Deterrants	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
11	1	1.20	1.20
14	2	2.41	3.61
16	1	1.20	4.82
18	1	1.20	6.02
19	1	1.20	7.23
20	2	2.41	9.64
21	1	1.20	10.84
22	3	3.61	14.46
23	2	2.41	16.87
24	6	7.23	24.10
25	4	4.82	28.92
26	2	2.41	31.33
27	7	8.43	39.76
28	6	7.23	46.99
29	8	9.64	56.63
30	1	1.20	57.83
31	4	4.82	62.65
32	6	7.23	69.88
33	3	3.61	73.49
34	5	6.02	79.52
36	3	3.61	83.13
37	3	3.61	86.75
38	2	2.41	89.16
39	2	2.41	91.57
41	3	3.61	95.18
42	4	4.82	100.00
Total	83	100.00	

Summary Data (figure 11)

Variable	Responses	Mean	Standard Deviation	Min	Max
Deterrent Score	83	29.26506	6.916019	11	42

Bivariate Analysis:

Table 12

Correlations for All Variables

	Gender	Age	Race	SES	Family Members	Crime Score	Arrest	Friend/ Family Arrest	Precaution Score	Fear Score	Deterrent Score
Gender	1.0000										
Age	0.0726	1.0000									
Race	0.0412	0.1176	1.0000								
SES	0.1910	-0.3289	-0.1677	1.0000							
Family	0.0177	-0.4166	-0.1651	0.4730	1.0000						
Crimes	0.2451	0.0394	-0.2030	0.0341	0.1309	1.0000					
Personal Arrest	0.1107	0.0796	0.1442	-0.3576	-0.3758	0.0348	1.0000				
Friend/Family Arrest	0.1912	0.0820	0.0415	-0.3480	-0.2545	0.0098	0.2628	1.0000			
Precaution Score	-0.1307	-0.3217	-0.0164	0.0843	0.0879	0.1585	0.0855	0.0644	1.0000		
Fear Score	-0.0136	-0.5118	0.0411	0.2421	0.2832	0.1429	-0.0125	0.0593	0.5325	1.0000	
Deterrent Score	-0.2823	-0.0748	0.1695	0.0115	-0.1009	-0.3382	-0.0378	-0.1112	0.1006	0.1932	1.0000

Chi Square Analysis Key (For Figures 13-17)

Key
frequency *column percentage*

Figure 13

SES and Crime Score Chi Square Test

	Crimes										
SES	0	2	3	4	8	10	11	12	13	14	Total
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	10
	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	0.00	33.33	20.00	12.05
2	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	31
	33.33	0.00	100.00	100.00	66.67	66.67	0.00	33.33	33.33	40.00	37.35
3	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	2	42
	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	66.67	66.67	33.33	40.00	50.60
Total	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	5	83
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

	Crimes										
SES	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	10
	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	20.00	0.00	0.00	12.05
2	1	1	0	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	31
	16.67	20.00	0.00	75.00	60.00	50.00	14.29	40.00	66.67	33.33	37.35
3	5	4	3	1	2	1	5	2	1	2	42
	83.33	80.00	75.00	25.00	40.00	50.00	71.43	40.00	33.33	66.67	50.60
Total	6	5	4	4	5	2	7	5	3	3	83
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

	Crimes							
SES	25	26	27	28	30	32	33	Total
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10
	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	12.05
2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	31
	33.33	33.33	100.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	37.35
3	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	42
	66.67	66.67	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.60
Total	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	83
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Pearson chi2(52) = 50.6230 Pr = 0.528

P=0.528

Figure 14

SES and Fear of Arrest Chi Square Test

SES	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
1	4 30.77	3 16.77	1 14.29	0 0.00	2 14.29	0 0.00	0 0.00	10 12.05
2	5 38.46	5 27.78	3 42.86	3 50.00	5 35.71	6 46.15	4 33.33	31 37.35
3	4 30.77	10 55.56	3 42.86	3 50.00	7 50.00	7 53.85	8 66.67	42 50.60
Total	13 100.00	18 100.00	7 100.00	6 100.000	14 100.00	13 100.0	12 100.00	

Pearson chi2(12) = 10.8352 Pr = 0.543

P=0.543

Figure 15

SES and Personal Arrest Chi Square Test
(Note: for personal arrest no=1 and yes=2)

SES	Perosnal_Arrest 1	2	Total
1	7 9.09	3 50.00	10 12.05
2	28 36.36	3 50.00	31 37.35
3	42 54.55	0 0.00	42 50.60
Total	77 100.00	6 100.00	83 100.00

Pearson chi2(2) = 11.2817 Pr = 0.004

P=0.004

Figure 16

SES and Arrest of Friend/Family Member Chi Square Test

(Note: for arrest of family/friend, no=1 and yes=2)

SES	Friends_Family_Arrested 1	2	Total
1	2	8	10
	5.13	18.18	12.05
2	10	21	31
	25.64	47.73	37.35
3	27	15	42
	69.23	34.09	50.60
Total	39	44	83
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Pearson chi2(2) = 10.6693 Pr = 0.005

P=0.005

Survey

Below or your reference, is a copy of the survey distributed in this study:

Dear Participant,

Thanks for your interest in taking my survey! My name is Hallie Israel and I am an incoming senior at Ohio State, majoring in criminology & criminal justice systems and double-minoring in neuroscience and substance misuse & addiction. I am conducting this survey as a part of a Research Methods in Sociology course, looking for information on alcohol use at OSU undergraduates. Because you are an undergraduate student at OSU, I am inviting you to participate in the research by completing the attached survey.

The following questionnaire will require approximately 5 minutes to complete. There is no compensation for responding nor is there any known risk. In order to ensure that all information will remain confidential, please do not include your name. If you choose to participate in this project, please answer all questions as honestly as possible.

Participation is strictly voluntary and you may refuse to participate at any time with no penalty to you.

Thank you for taking the time to assist me in my educational endeavors. The data collected will provide useful information regarding alcohol usage and perceived probability of arrest as many additional considerations surrounding alcohol-related crime on campus. Completion and of the questionnaire will indicate your willingness to participate in this study. If you require additional information or have questions, please contact me at the number listed below.

Sincerely,

Hallie Israel
216-456-4826, israel.71@osu.edu

Q1 What is your gender?
- ❍ Male (1)
- ❍ Female (2)
- ❍ Other (3)

Q2 What is your age?
- ❍ Under 17 (1)
- ❍ 17 (2)
- ❍ 18 (3)
- ❍ 19 (4)
- ❍ 20 (5)
- ❍ 21 (6)
- ❍ 22 (7)
- ❍ 23 (8)
- ❍ Over 23 (9)

Q3 What ethnicity or race do you identify
- ❍ Caucasian/white (1)
- ❍ African American/black (2)
- ❍ Native American/American Indian (3)
- ❍ Asian/Pacific Islander (4)
- ❍ Hispanic/Latino (5)
- ❍ Other (6)
- ❍ Prefer not to say (7)

Q4 Please estimate your combined household yearly income (If you are dependent on a parent or guardian, list their combined household income, if you are self-sustained, list your own working income.)
- ❍ Under $30,000 a year (1)
- ❍ $30,000-49,999 a year (2)
- ❍ $50,000-$69,999 a year (3)
- ❍ $70,000-$99,999 a year (4)
- ❍ Over $100,000 a year (5)

Q5 How many individuals (including yourself) are in your 'household' *household might not be the people you physically live with here at OSU, it can be your family if you are a dependent
- ❍ 1 (1)
- ❍ 2 (2)
- ❍ 3 (3)
- ❍ 4 (4)
- ❍ 5 (5)
- ❍ 6 or more (6)

Q9 Please Answer The Following Questions Which Deal With Financial Security

	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Somewhat disagree (3)	Neither agree nor disagree (4)	Somewhat agree (5)	Agree (6)	Strongly agree (7)
I often go to bed hungry (1)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
I have to worry about purchasing essential items (gas, food, water bill, etc.) (2)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
I could handle a major financial expense in an emergency (ex: car accident) (3)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
I have money saved for the future (4)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
I often spend money on minor luxuries (ex: movie tickets) (5)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
I often spend money on major luxuries (ex: vacations)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

(6) Giving a gift for a special occasion would strain me financially (7)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
I often worry about my financial state (8)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
I feel that my financial resources are adequate (9)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q10 I have participated in the following behaviors regarding alcohol use

	More than 2x weekly (1)	1-2x weekly (2)	1-3x monthly (3)	5-11x yearly (4)	1-4x yearly (5)	less than 1x yearly (6)	never (7)	I don't drink (8)	I prefer not to say (9)
Taken Alcohol From a Household without Permission (1)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Taken Alcohol From a Store (2)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Drank for non-religious purposes in the US (When under 21) (3)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Been publicly intoxicated (4)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Used a fake ID with my own name for the purpose related to alcohol (5)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Used a fake ID with someone else's name/fake name for the purpose related to	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

alcohol (6)									
Purchased alcohol for someone who is underage (7)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Served alcohol to someone who is underage (8)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Committed a nonviolent crime under the influence of alcohol (Ex: theft) (9)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
Committed a violent crime under the influence of alcohol (ex: bar fight) (10)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q11 Select All That Apply:

- ❑ I have been arrested for a crime NOT involving alcohol (1)
- ❑ I have been convicted of a crime NOT involving alcohol (2)
- ❑ I have been arrested for a crime involving alcohol (3)
- ❑ I have been convicted of a crime involving alcohol (4)
- ❑ I have family or friends who have been arrested for crimes involving alcohol (5)
- ❑ I have family or friends who have been convicted for crimes involving alcohol (6)

Q12 Answer the following questions about your perceived probability of arrest for behaviors involving alcohol:

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Somewhat disagree (3)	Neither agree nor disagree (4)	Somewhat agree (5)	Agree (6)	Strongly agree (7)
An arrest involving alcohol would significantly damage my career goals (1)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
I worry about being caught for crimes involving alcohol (2)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
I spend time taking precautionary measures to avoid being caught for crimes involving alcohol (3)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

Q13 I fear an arrest involving alcohol because:

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Somewhat disagree (3)	Neither agree nor disagree (4)	Somewhat agree (5)	Agree (6)	Strongly agree (7)
I don't want a criminal record (1)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
An arrest would disappoint my family (2)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
An arrest would devastate me financially (3)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
I believe I would go to prison if arrested (4)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
I fear being labeled as a 'criminal' (5)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
An arrest would disappoint my institution of faith (ex: church) (6)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍
An arrest would keep me from achieving my future	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍

career goals (7)							
I believe I would have adequate social support if I were arrested (8)	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍